FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1840. [NO. 1218.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

D. GILCHRIST,
SURGEON DENTIST,

EXPECTS to visit Fayetteville on the 19th October next, and remain until the 30th. On his arrival, he will inform the citizens where he may be found during his stay.
Sept. 29, 1840. 17-2w

Notice to the Public.

THE citizens of Montgomery county, North Carolina, will petition the next General Assembly, to be held in the City of Raleigh, for said State, for a division of said county by the Yadkin and Pedee River, to commence at the Anson and Richmond line, and to be divided by the winding course of said River to the Rowan and Davidson line, so as to compose a new county on the North West side of said River, to be called Marion, or Stanly, or any name that will be popular.
September 22, 1840. 17-6wpd

Executor's Sale.

PURSUANT to a provision of the last Will and Testament of James Watkins, deceased, the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises, about six or seven miles North of Wadesborough, in the county of Anson, N. C., on Wednesday the 21st October next, all that valuable tract of LAND on which the deceased formerly resided, containing upwards of ONE THOUSAND ACRES, with a large Plantation in tolerable repair, well adapted to the raising of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Peas and Potatoes; with a large new and well constructed Dwelling, and all necessary out buildings on it. Also, will be sold, a great many valuable articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils and Plantation Tools, together with some Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. A credit until 1st January, 1842, will be given. Bond, with two or more unquestionable securities, will be required of purchasers. WM. A. MORRIS, *Ex'r.*
September 18, 1840. 17-2w

The Subscriber has taken the Hall adjoining the house occupied by Mr. Henry Evanhart, nearly opposite the State Bank, for the purpose of opening the SCHOOL which he has proposed in former advertisements. The School will be opened on Tuesday the 6th of October. The terms, the same as heretofore specified.
S. COLTON.
Sept. 21, 1840. 16-3w

1000 LBS. Bagging and Seine TWINE,
80 pieces Cotton Bagging,
100 coils Rope,
20 hhds. Molasses,
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar,
8 do St. Croix ditto,
15 barrels double refined Loaf Sugar,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
50 barrels Apple Brandy,
3000 bushels Alum Salt,
800 sacks ditto,
For sale by
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Sept. 23, 1840. 16-3w

Notice.

BY virtue of an assignment executed by Charles A. McMillan to the Subscriber, for the purposes therein expressed, he will proceed to sell, at Public Auction, at the Store of Samuel W. Tillinghast, on the 13th day of October next, all the Real and Personal Property conveyed to him by said deed, consisting of a lot of LAND, containing 2 acres, with improvements thereon, near Mrs. Armstrong's residence, Haymount.
One NEGRO MAN, aged 21 years.
An assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, &c.
Terms made known at Sale, which will continue from day to day until all said property is disposed of.
MARTIN McPHERSON, *Trustee.*
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1840.

The Subscriber also gives notice, that the said C. A. McMillan assigned to him, by said deed, all the debts due and owing to him; and he hereby notifies all persons so indebted, to come forward and settle the same without delay.
MARTIN McPHERSON, *Trustee.*
September 22, 1840. 16-4s.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,
THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dyspenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution*, bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, worm-seed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often mortally injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken after dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—Should neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning after the following morning will, in most instances, [illegible] to the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries of public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great [illegible]

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 96 Pine Street, New York; and sold by [illegible] throughout the United States.
WM. SWAIM & SON.

"The Crisis of the Country,
BY JUNIUS,"

A MOST excellent political Tract for circulation. For sale at the publisher's prices, at the Book Store. Clubs can be furnished at $3 per 100, or $20 per 1000.
Sept. 23, 1840.

SALT.

2000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT, in bulk.
2000 do. Alum, do.
For sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
September 22, 1840. 16-3w

Lands for sale,
(BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY,)

I WILL expose to sale, at the Court House door of Cumberland county, on Monday the 2d day of November next, at 12 o'clock, M., a LOT on Robeson street, town of Fayetteville, 82 feet 6 inches front. Also, another Lot joining the same, on the East side of Robeson street.
TERMS.—A credit of *three* and *six* months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E. of Cumberland county.*
Sept. 21, 1840. 16ts

Miss Bingham

WILL resume her School on Monday the 5th of October. She will teach all the English branches of education which are taught in any of the FEMALE SEMINARIES in Fayetteville; also, Drawing, Painting and Fancy Needle Work. Music and French will be taught by an accomplished French lady, who speaks with the best pronunciation the court language of France. She has also engaged an experienced teacher in Latin.
September 14, 1840. 15-4w

Life of Gen. Harrison,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

A NEGRO BOY for sale.

A NEGRO BOY, 18 or 20 years old, for sale.—Apply at this Office.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1840.

George McBryde and others, vs. John McBryde and others,

PETITION FOR SALE OF NEGROES.

THE Petition states that Duncan McBryde died intestate, leaving six Slaves and eleven Children, his heirs and distributees; that the other personals have been nearly exhausted in the payment of debts; that the defendants John McBryde, Duncan McBryde, William McBryde, Bryant Taylor and wife Mary, Daniel B. Campbell and wife Gennet, reside beyond the limits of the State: Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for five weeks, for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, and make defence, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.
Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1840, and in the sixty-fifth year of American Independence.
[16] SDH. HOWELL, *Clk. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1840.

Lauchlin McLean, Adm'r., vs. Murdoch McLeod and others, heirs and heiresses of Daniel McLeod, deceased.

PETITION TO SUBJECT REAL ESTATE TO PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM.

THE Petitioner states, that he obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Daniel McLeod, deceased; that the personal estate is exhausted, and the debts against the same not satisfied; that he has a claim of three hundred and thirty dollars against the estate, secured by bond, and prays to have the real estate subjected to the payment thereof; that the defendants Margaret McLeod, Neil McLeod, Catharine Ann McLeod, Margaret Jane McLeod, Norman and Arch'd McLeod, who are the offspring of John McLeod, dec'd, and Neill McLeod, dec'd., brothers of intestate, live beyond the limits of the State: Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer five weeks, for said Defendants to appear at next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, and make defence, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.
Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1840, and in the sixty-fifth year of American Independence.
[16] SDH. HOWELL, *Clk. C. C.*

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;
White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 96 Pine Street, New York; and sold by [illegible] throughout the United States.
WM. SWAIM & SON.

School for Young Ladies.

MISSES JANE and JESSIE B. SIMPSON will open a School for Young Ladies, in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in October.
Terms per session, consisting of twenty-two weeks:

Elementary department,	$8 00
First Class,	16 00
French Language,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Music,	25 00
Use of Piano,	3 00
Contingent expenses,	50

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

S. T. HAWLEY,
(AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT,)
PERSON STREET,

HAS received his Fall Supply (119 Packages) of BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c. &c., consisting of—

Men's Calf, Seal and Kip BOOTS,
" Black and colored Gaiter ditto,
" Calf and Kip Shoes and Sheetees,
" Morocco, Calf and Seal Pumps,
" Seal and Goat Slippers,
" India Rubber Shoes,
" Kip and coarse Brogans, (black and Russet,)
Ladies' French Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
" Calf, Seal and Prunella ditto, ditto,
" Kid, Morocco and Prunella Slippers,
" Colored Morocco ditto,
" Calf, Kid and Morocco Boots,
" Prunella and Gaiter ditto,
" India Rubber Shoes, (lined and furred.)
Misses' Calf, Seal and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
" Kid and Morocco Slippers, (col'd & black,)
Boys' pegged and sewed Calf Shoes and Brogans,
" " Kip and coarse Brogans,
A large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
A large assortment of Women's Leather Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

This entire Stock was bought direct from the Manufacturers or at auction, and will be sold low for Cash by the package, dozen, or at retail.

—ON HAND—
Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, &c. &c.
September 15, 1840. 15-6w.

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by
E. J. HALE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Among which are:

Superfine blue, black, and assorted colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Merinos, Muslin-de-Lanes, Challys, black and colored Silks, plain and figured, black Bombazines, Rose and Point Blankets, and Negro Cloths, 1575 pieces Calico, very cheap, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Anker Bolting Cloths, with many other articles,—all of which being bought at the lowest package price, is offered CHEAP FOR CASH, or to punctual customers on the usual time.
September 10, 1840. 15-tf

For Sale,

1800 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT.
Apply to
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
September 15, 1840. 15tf

FEMALE SCHOOL,
FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.
Miss Mallett has succeeded in engaging the services of Mrs. Ashe, whose qualifications and experience as a Music teacher are well known.
The year will commence the 15th of October and close the 15th of August.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8 per Session.
First Class,	16 " "
French Language,	10 " "
Drawing and Painting,	10 " "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 " "
Music on Guitar,	25 " "
Fancy work,	3 " "
Use of Piano for practising,	2 " "

September 16, 1840. 98tf

For Sale,
PEA NUT SILK WORM EGGS,

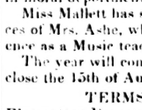
PRICE 25 cents a thousand. Purchasers at a distance can have them sent by mail. Apply at this Office.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1840. 15tf

☞ The Pea Nut Silk Worms are among the most valuable varieties. They consume less food than the common kinds. Their cocoons are remarkably firm and contain an unusual quantity of silk. The eggs advertised above are from a lot of eggs imported this season, that cost one dollar a thousand.

Look here Gunner!

THE Subscriber is now at his old stand on Bow street, near Duncan McNeill's Cabinet shop, ready to repair Gun Locks, and small work of any kind, in Brass, Iron, or wood.
EDWARD W. BARGE.
September 15, 1840. 15-3wpd.

GEN. WOLFE.



This thorough-bred Virginia Horse, colt of old Eclipse, will not be moved this Fall Season, but will stand at my Stable at the formerly reduced prices of $8, $12, $15; groom 50 cents. No extra charge will be made for mares, or persons sent with them, for one day at each time of sending. The owner will not be liable for escapes or accidents, and every necessary attention will be paid.
A horse of his pure blood at such moderate terms ought to be encouraged. He is here by accident and not for speculation. His owner will feel thankful to those disposed to encourage and sustain him.
JNO. W. POWELL.
Leesville, Robeson Co., N. C., Sept. 12. 15-4w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Subscriber, at September Term of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Charles Mc Alister, deceased. He hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to come forward and settle their accounts; and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
JONA. EVANS, Ex'r.
September 11, 1840. 15-3w

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE SONG OF THE GONDOLIER.

O'er crystal lake and flowery vale
The silver moon is beaming;
Each light Gondola's trembling sail
Upon the breeze is streaming—
The tender lute's
Soft echo shoots
To greet the starlit skies:
But oh, less bright
The glowing night,
Without thy radiant eyes!

Then, come my Love—thy fairy form
Amidst Venetia's daughters,
Shall add a more resplendent charm
To deck the beauteous waters—
Though tender lute's
Soft echo shoots
To greet the starlit skies:
Yet oh, less bright
The glowing night,
Without thy radiant eyes! W. P.
Sept. 12, 1840.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

GEN. HARRISON'S SPEECH,

At the Dayton Convention, held 10th September, 1840.

The Convention was organized by calling to the Chair, Ex-Govenor Metcalf of Kentucky, and appointing nineteen Vice Presidents, among whom were, Preston W. Farrar, of Louisiana, Major A. Miller, of Mississippi, Governor Bigger, of Indiana, Ex-Governor Vance, of Ohio, &c. W. Snethen, of Louisiana, Secretary.

After a brief and happy address, welcoming the Old Chief to Dayton, from Judge Crane, one of the Vice Presidents of the day, General Harrison rose, and in a clear sonorous voice that was heard by every man of the immense multitude before him, addressed the Convention for nearly two hours. The appearance of the Old Hero was hailed by the mighty shouts of thousands for several minutes. He looks well, is in excellent health, and speaks with a fervor and animation belonging rather to youth than to age. Compared with other men whom the writer of this has lately seen and heard, less in years than the General, there is not any marked difference of manner or matter. The fire of his eye is not dimmed by age, nor has the strength of his manly intellect suffered in the least. He will go into the Presidential Chair, a veteran in wisdom and experience, and he will grasp the helm of state with a steady hand and firm resolution, ready to administer the people's government after the people's will.

GEN. HARRISON'S SPEECH.

I rise, fellow citizens—(The multitude was here agitated as the sea, when the wild wind blows upon it, and it was full five minutes before the tumult of joy, at seeing and hearing the next President of the United States, could be calmed.)—I rise, fellow citizens, to express to you from the bottom of a grateful heart my warmest thanks for the kind and flattering manner in which I have been received by the representatives of the valley of the Miami. I rise to say to you, that, however magnificent my reception has been on this occasion, I am not so vain as to presume that it was intended for me, that this glorious triumphal entry was designed for one individual. No. I know too well that person's imperfections to believe, that this vast assemblage has come up here to do him honor. It is the glorious cause of Democratic rights that brought them here! (Immense cheering.) It is the proud anniversary of one of the brightest victories that glows on the pages of our country's history, which hath summoned this multitude together!—(Tremendous cheering.)

Fellow citizens, it was about this time of the day, 27 years ago, this very hour, this very minute, that your speaker, as Commander-in-chief of the North Western Army, was plunged into an agony of feeling, when the cannonading from our gallant fleet announced an action with the enemy. His hopes, his fears were destined to be soon quieted, for the tidings of victory were brought to him on the wings of the wind. With the eagle of triumph perching upon our banners on the lake, I moved on to complete the overthrow of the foreign foe. The anniversary of that day can never be forgotten, for every American has cause to rejoice at the triumph of our arms on that momentous occasion; but the brave and gallant hero of that victory is gone, gone to that home whither we are all hurrying, and to his memory let us do that reverence due to the deeds of so illustrious a patriot. From Heaven, does his soul look down upon us, and gladden at the virtues which still animate his generous countrymen in recurring to his noble and glorious career while on earth! (Great sensation for several seconds.)

I am fully aware, my fellow citizens, that you expect from me some opinion upon the various questions which now agitate our country, from centre to circumference, with such fierce contention. Calumny, ever seeking to destroy all that is good in this world, hath proclaimed that I am averse from declaring my opinions, on matters so interesting to you, but nothing can be more false. (Cheers.)

Have I not declared, over and often, that the President of this Union does not constitute any part or portion of the Legislative body? (Cries from every quarter—you have, you have.) Have I not said, over and often, that the Executive should not, by any act of his, forestall the action of the National Legislature? (You have, you have.)

Have I not, time out of mind, proclaimed my opposition to a citizen's going forward among the people and soliciting votes for the Presidency? Have I not many a time and often said that, in my opinion, no man ought to aspire to the Presidency of these United States, unless he is designated as a candidate for that high office by the unbought wishes of the people? (Cheering.) If the candidate for so high an office be designated by the will of a portion or a majority of the people, they will have come to the determination of sustaining such a man, from a review of his past actions and life, and they will not exact pledges from him of what he will do and what he will not do, for their selection of him is proof enough that he will carry out the doctrines of his party. This plan of choosing a candidate for the Presidency is a much surer bar against corruption than the system of requiring promises. If the pledging plan is pursued, the effect will be, to offer the Presidential chair to the man who will make the *most* promises! (Laughter.) He who would pledge most, he who would promise most, would be the man to be voted for, and I have no hesitation in declaring my belief, that he who would subject his course to be thus tied up by pledges and promises, would not stop to break them when once in office. (Cheering.) Are my views on this topic correct, or are they not? (With one voice, the multitude indicated they were.)

If, fellow citizens, we examine the history of all republics, we shall find as they receded from the purity of Representative Government, the condition of obtaining office was the making of promises. He who bid the highest in promises was the favored candidate, and the higher the bids, the more marked and certain the corruption. Look at the progress of this thing in our own republic. Were any pledges required of your Washington or your Adams? Adams was the candidate of the federal party and as a statesman was bound to carry out the principles of his party. Was his successor, Thomas Jefferson, the high priest of constitutional democracy, called on for pledges? No. His whole life was a pledge of what he would do! And if we go back to the old system of selecting men for the Presidency, whose past career shall be a guarantee of their conduct when elected to the Chief Magistracy of the republic, the nation would advance safely, rapidly and surely in the path of prosperity. But of late years, the corrupting system of requiring pledges hath been adopted. The Presidency hath been put up to the highest bidder in promises, and we see the result. It remains for you, my fellow citizens, to arrest this course of things. (Cries of—we will, we will.)

While then, fellow citizens, I have never hesitated to declare my opinions on proper occasions upon the great questions before the nation, I cannot consent to make *mere promises* the condition of obtaining the office which you kindly wish to bestow upon me. My opinions I am free to express, but you already have them, sustained and supported by the acts of a long and arduous life. That life is a pledge of my future course, if I am elevated by your suffrages to the highest office in your gift. (Immense cheering for several seconds.)

It has been charged against me, fellow citizens, that I am a Federalist. While I acknowledge that the original federal party in this country was actuated in its course by no improper motives, I *deny* that I ever belonged to that class of politicians. (Tremendous cheering.) How could I belong to that party? I was educated in the school of anti-federalism, and though too young to take an active part in the politics of the country, when, at the erection of the Constitution, the nation was divided into two great parties, my honored father had inducted me into the principles of Constitutional Democracy, and my teachers were the Henrys and the Masons of that period. He, who declared that the seeds of monarchy were sown in the soil of the Constitution, was a leader in my school of politics. He, who said that "if this government be not a monarchy, it has an awful squinting towards a monarchy," was my Mentor. (Immense applause. Some time elapsed before order could be restored at hearing these emphatic declarations of the General.) If I know my own feelings, if I know my own judgment, I believe now as I did then, with the patriarchs of the Jeffersonian school, that the seeds of monarchy were indeed sown in the fertile soil of our federal Constitution, and that though, for nearly fifty years, they lay dormant, they at last sprouted and shot forth into strong and thriving plants, bearing blossoms and producing ripe fruit. *This Government is now a practical monarchy!*—(Loud and long cheering, indicating that the people felt the full force of his declaration.) Power is power, it matters not by what name it is called. The head of the Government exercising monarchical power may be named King, Emperor, President, or Imaun, (great laughter) still he is a monarch. But this is not all. The President of these United States exercises a power superior to that vested in the hands of nearly all the European Kings. It is a power far greater than that ever dreamed of by the old federal party.

It is an ultra-federal power, it is despotism!—(Cheering.) And I may here advert to an objection that has been made against me. It has been said, that, if ever I should arrive at the dignified station occupied by my opponent, I would be glad and eager to retain the power enjoyed by the President of the United States. *Never, never.* (Tremendous cheering.) Though averse from pledges of every sort, I here openly and before the world declare that I will use all the power and influence vested in the office of President of the Union to abridge the power and influence of the National Executive! (It is impossible to describe the sensation produced by this declaration.) Is this federalism? (Cries of no, no, for several seconds.) In the Constitution, that glorious charter of our Liberties, there is a defect, and that defect is, the term of service of the President was not limited. This omission is the source of all the evils under which the country is laboring. If the privilege of being President of the United States had been limited to one term, the incumbent would devote all his time to the public interest, and there would be no cause to misrule the country. I shall not animadvert on the conduct of the present administration, lest you may, in that case, conceive that I am aiming for the Presidency, to use it for selfish purposes. I should be an interested witness, if I entered into the subject. *But I pledge myself before Heaven and earth, if elected President of these United States, to lay down at the end of the term faithfully that high trust at the feet of the People!* (Here the multitude was so excited as to defy description.) I go farther. I here declare before this vast assembly of the Miami Tribe (great laughter) that if I am elected, no human being shall ever know upon whom I would prefer to see the people's mantle fall; but I shall surrender this glorious badge of their authority into their own hands to bestow it as they please! (nine cheers.) Is this federalism? (no, no, no.) Again in relation to the charge of being a federalist, I can refer to the doings previous to, and during, the late war. The federal party took ground against that war, and as a party, there never existed a purer band of patriots, for when the note of strife was sounded, they rallied under the banner of their country. But patriotic as they were, I do know *that I was not one of them!* (cheering.) I was denounced in unmeasured terms as one of the authors of that war, and was held up by the federal papers of the day as the marked object of the party. I could here name the man who came to me, and a more worthy man never lived, to say that he was mistaken in his views of my policy, as Governor of Indiana, when I was charged by the federalists as uselessly involving the country in an Indian war. He told me that I acted rightly in that matter, and that the war was brought on by *me* as a matter of necessity. (Cries of—name him, name him.) It was Mr. Gaston of North Carolina. (Three cheers.) Is this a proof that I was a federalist? (No, no, no.)

I have now got rid, my fellow-citizens, of this baseless charge,—no,—I have not. There are a few more allegations to notice. I am not a professional speaker, not a studied orator, but I am an old soldier and a farmer, and as my sole object is to speak what I think, you will excuse me, if I do it in my own way. (Shouts of applause, and cries of—the old soldier and farmer for us.)

I have said that there were other allegations to notice. To prove that I was a federalist, they assert that I supported the alien and sedition laws, and in doing so, violated the principles and express words of the Constitution. I did not, fellow citizens, ever participate in this measure. When those laws passed, I was a soldier in the army of the United States! (Applause.)

Again, they censure me for my course in Congress, when I served you in that body as a representative of the North West Territory. And here I will advert to the fact that I represented, at the time, a territory comprising now the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan. I was the sole representative of that immense extent of country. (A voice here cried,—"and you are going to be again!" Tremendous cheering.) As I understood federalism to be in its origin, so I understand it to be now. It was and is the accumulation of power in the Executive to be used and exercised for its own benefit.—Was my conduct in Congress then such as to entitle me to the appellation of federalist?

(Cries of no, no, and cheering.) I had the honor as Chairman of a Committee in the year 1800, to devise a bill which had for its object to snatch from the grasp of speculators all this glorious country which now teems with rich harvests under the hands of the honest, industrious and virtuous husbandmen. (Immense cheering.) Was I a federalist then?—(Cries of no, no, no.) When I was Governor of Indiana, ask how the unlimited power bestowed upon me, was exercised,—a power as high as that exercised by the present President of the United States! I was their sole monarch of the North West Territory! (Laughter.) Did I discharge my duties as Governor of that vast Territory in such a way as to show that I was in love with the tremendous powers invested in me? (Here some 4000 persons in one quarter of the crowd raised their hats in the air and rent it with shouts of,—no, no, no. They were the delegation from Indiana. This prompt response from so many persons produced great sensation.)—There is an essential difference between the President of the United States and me. When he was in the Convention which remodeled the Constitution of New York, he was for investing the Governor with the appointment of the Sheriffs. When I was Governor of Indiana, and possessed the power of appointing all officers, I gave it up to the people! (Intense excitement and great cheering.) I never appointed any officer whatever, while Governor of Indiana, whether sheriff, coroner, judge, justice of the peace or ought else, without first consulting and obtaining the wishes of the people. (Shouts of applause.) Was this an evidence that I was a federalist? (No, no, no.)

I think I have now shown you, fellow citizens, conclusively that my actions do not constitute a federalist, and it is to them I proudly point as the shield against which the arrows of my calumniators will fall in vain. (Immense cheering.)

Methinks, I hear a soft voice asking—are you in favor of paper money? I AM. (Shouts of applause.) If you would know why I am in favor of the credit system, I can only say it is because I am a democrat. —(Immense cheering.) The two systems are the only means, under Heaven, by which a poor industrious man may become a rich man without bowing to colos-

sal wealth. (cheers.) But with all this I am not a Bank man. Once in my life I was, and then they cheated me out of every dollar I placed in their hands. (Shouts of laughter.) And I shall never indulge in this way again; for it is more than probable that I shall never again have money beyond the day's wants. But I am in favor of a correct banking system for the simple reason, that the share of the precious metals, which, in the course of trade, falls to our lot, is much less than the circulating medium which our internal and external commerce demands, to raise our prices to a level with the prices of Europe, where the credit system does prevail. There must be some plan to multiply the gold and silver which our industry commands; and there is no other way to do this, but by a safe banking system. (Great applause.) I do not pretend to say that a perfect system of banking can be devised. There is nothing in the offspring of the human mind that does not savor of imperfection. No plan of government or finance can be devised free from defect. After long deliberation, I have no hopes that this country can ever go on to prosper under a pure specie currency. Such a currency but makes the poor poorer, and the rich richer. A properly devised banking system alone, possesses the capability of bringing the poor to a level with the rich. (Tremendous cheering.)

I have peculiar notions of government. Perhaps I may err. I am no statesman by profession, but as I have already said, I am a half soldier and a half farmer, and it may be, that, if I am elected to the first office in your gift my fellow citizens will be deceived in me, but I can assure them, that if, in carrying out their wishes, the head shall err, the heart is true.—(Great huzzaing.)

My opinion of the power of Congress to charter a National Bank remains unchanged. There is not in the Constitution any express grant of power for such purpose, and it could never be constitutional to exercise that power, save in the event, the powers granted to Congress could not be carried into effect without resorting to such an institution. (Applause.) Mr. Madison signed the law creating a National Bank, because he thought that the revenues of the country could not be collected or disbursed to the best advantage without the interposition of such an establishment. I said in my letter to Sherrod Williams, that, it was plain that the revenues of the Union could only be collected and disbursed in the most effectual way by means of a Bank, and if I was clearly of opinion that the majority of the people of the U. States desired such an institution, then, and then only would I sign a bill going to charter a Bank. (Shouts of applause.) I have never regarded the office of Chief Magistrate as conferring upon the incumbent the power of mastery over the popular will, but as granting him the power to execute the properly expressed will of the people and not to resist it. With my mother's milk, did I suck in the principles on which the Declaration of Independence was founded. (Cheering.) That declaration complained that the King would not let the people make such laws as they wished. Shall a president or an executive officer undertake, at this late time of day, to control the people in the exercise of their supreme will? No. The people are the best guardian of their own rights, (applause,) and it is the duty of their executive to abstain from interfering in or thwarting the sacred exercise of the law-making functions of their government.

In this view of the matter, I defend my having signed a well known bill which passed the Legislature while I was Governor of Indiana. It is true, my opponents have attempted to cast odium upon me for having done so, but while they are engaged in such an effort, they impugn the honor and honesty of the inmates of the Log Cabins, who demanded the passage and signature of that bill. The men who now dare to arraign the people of Indiana for having exercised their rights as they pleased, were in their nurse's arms when that bill passed the Legislature. What do they know of the pioneers of that vast wilderness? I tell them, that in the Legislature which passed the bill exciting so much their horror, there were men as pure in heart, and as distinguished for their common sense and high integrity as any who set themselves up for models in those days. (Immense cheering.) I glory in carrying out their views, for in doing so, I submitted to the law-making power, in accordance with the declaration of independence, I did not prevent the people from making what laws they pleased! (Cheering.)

If the Augean stable is to be cleansed, it will be necessary to go back to the principles of Jefferson. (Cheers.) It has been said by the Henrys the Madisons, the Graysons and others, that one of the great dangers in our Government is, the powers vested in the General Government would overshadow the government of the States. There is truth in this, and long since and often have I expressed the opinion that the interference of the General Government with the elective franchise in the States would be the signal for the downfall of liberty. That interference has taken place, and while the mouths of professed Democrats appeal to Jefferson, and declare they are governed by his principles, they are urging at the same time 100,000 office holders to meddle in the State elections! And if the rude hand of power be not removed from the elective franchise, there will soon be an end to the Government of the Union. (Cries of assent.) It is a truth in government ethics, that when a larger power comes in contact with a smaller power, the latter is speedily destroyed or swallowed up by the former. So in regard to the General Government and the State Governments. Should I ever be placed in the Chief Magistrate's seat, I will carry out the principles of Jackson, and never permit the interference of office holders in the elections. (Immense applause.) I will do more. While I will forbid their interference in elections, I will never do aught to prevent their going quietly to the polls and voting, even against me or my measures. No American citizen should be deprived of his power of voting as he pleases.

I have detained you, fellow-citizens, longer than I intended, but you now see, that I am not the old man on crutches, nor the imbecile, they say I am.—(cheering)—not the prey to disease,—(a voice cried here,—nor the bear in a cage,) nor the caged animal they wittily describe me to be, (Great laughter and cheering.)

But before I conclude, there are two or three other topics I must touch upon.

The violence of party spirit, as of late exhibited, is a serious mischief to the political welfare of the country. Party feeling is necessary in a certain degree to the health and stability of a republic, but when pushed to too great an extent, it is detrimental to the body politic, it is the rock upon which many a republic has been dashed to pieces. An old farmer told me the other day, that he did not believe one of the stories circulated against me, and he would support me, if I were only a democrat. (Laughter.) But if I support and sustain democratic principles, what matters it how I am called? It matters a good deal, said he,—you don't belong to the *democratic party!* (Laughter.) Can any thing be more ruinous in its tendency to our institutions, than this high party spirit, which looks to the shadow and not to the substance of things? Nothing, nothing. This running after names, after imaginings, is ominous of dangerous results. In the blessed book, we are told that the pretension of false Christs shall be in future times so specious that even the elect will be deceived. And is it not so now with democracy? The name does not constitute the democrat. It is the vilest imposture ever attempted upon the credulity of the public mind, to array the poor of the country under the name of democrats, against the rich, and style them aristocrats. This is dealing in fables. The natural antagonist of democracy is not aristocracy. It is monarchy. There is no instance on record of a republic like ours running into an aristocracy. It can hurry into a pure democracy, and the confidence of that democracy being once obtained by a Marius or a Cæsar, by a Bolivar or a Bonaparte, he strides rapidly from professions of love for the people to usurpation of their rights, and steps from that high eminence to a throne! (Cheering.) And thus in the name of democracy the boldest crimes are committed. Who forgets the Square in Paris, where ran rivers of the people's blood, shed in the name of democracy at the foot of the statue of liberty? Cherish not the man, then, who, under the guise and name of democracy, tries to overthrow the principles of Republicanism, as professed and acted upon by Jefferson and Madison. (Immense cheering.)

General Harrison here adverted to the calumnies put forth against his military fame by that noble pair of brothers, Allen and Duncan, and in severe but just terms exposed the falsehoods of these villifiers. He proved they were guilty of falsifying the records of the country, and in a brief and lucid manner vindicated himself and the honor of the nation from the aspersions of these and other reckless politicians. He showed that the received History of his brilliant career in the Northwest had been stamped by the impress of truth, and he will soon find that a generous and grateful people will testify their admiration of his glorious services in their cause by raising the brave old soldier to the highest office in their gift.

A precious inheritance, continued the General, has been handed down to you by your forefathers. In Rome, the sacred fire of fabled gods was kept alive by vestal virgins, and they watched over the gift with eager eyes. In America, a glorious fire has been lighted upon the altar of liberty, and to you, my fellow citizens, has it been entrusted in safe keeping, to be nourished with care and fostered forever. Keep it burning, and let the sparks that continually go up from it, fall on other altars, and light up in distant lands the fire of freedom. The Turk busies himself no longer with his harem or his bow-string. To licentiousness have succeeded the rights of man, and constitutions are given to the people by once despotic rulers. Whence came the light that now shines in that land of darkness? It was a brand snatched from your own proud altar, and thrust into the pyre of Turkish oppression. Shall then the far-seen light upon the shrine of American liberty ever be extinguished? (No, no, no.) It would not be your loss only—it would be the loss of the whole world. The enemies of freedom in Europe are watching you with intense anxiety, and your friends, like a few planets of heaven, are praying for your success. Deceive them not, but keep the sacred fire burning steadily upon your altars, and the Ohio Farmer, whom you design to make your Chief Magistrate, will, at the end of four years, cheerfully lay down the authority which you may entrust him with, free from all ambition. It will have been glorious enough for me to be honored as those pure and honest republicans, Washington, Jefferson, and Madison were honored—with the high confidence of a great, noble, just and generous people! (The excitement and cheering continued for several minutes, and the multitude were swayed to and fro, as the leaves of the forest in a storm-wind.)

Mr. Frog, a tailor, who had left Charleston at the commencement of the war, returned soon after capitulation, and got acquainted with a certain J. W. Gibbs, who was requested by Frog to stand as Godfather to one of his children, which was agreed to by Gibbs, provided he should have the naming of the child. As they were going to church, the father asked Gibbs if he had thought of a name. "Yes," says Gibbs. "What think you of our Lieut. Governor Bull?—we'll name the child after him."—"Very good," said the father, I approve of it very much." The child was accordingly named Bull! Frog did not immediately think of the drollery of the name, but when he did, he could have killed Gibbs for such an imposition on his reliance and friendship. However, he thought to have recourse to the board of police to get permission to re-baptise the child; but when he saw Lieut. Governor Bull then presiding, he thought it an affront to relate the story, therefore he postponed the matter, and the child still remains under the appellation of Bull Frog.

Connecticut Journal of Feb. 13, 1783.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN—EIGHT DAYS LATER.

The steamship Great Western, Capt. Hosken, arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing us London dates to the 11th, Bristol to the 12th, and Liverpool to the 11th inst. The news is of considerable importance.

The overland mail had arrived from China, furnishing news from Canton, Singapore, India and Egypt. Admiral Elliott's arrival, with his expedition, was momentarily expected, and it would be the signal for the commencement of hostilities on the Chinese. The Americans were still at Canton, but expected to leave the latter end of June.

American flour sold at Liverpool at 34 a 35s.

The weather in England continued good, and the crops were mostly secured, with the exception of the hop crop, which was said to be a failure.

Insurrectionary movements had taken place in Paris among the operatives, but they were speedily suppressed.

Warlike preparations were making on a large scale at the dock yards in England. Napier's machine in Woolwich dock yard, for making balls by compression, was ordered to be worked by steam, and the turners and borers of cannon would also be worked by steam. Great progress had been made in casting cannon.

The Havre Journal states that a convention has been signed between the French and English governments for considering, in the event of a rupture, all steamers conveying passengers and letters as neutral vessels.

The last news from Constantinople is bad; general dissatisfaction prevails there, and insurrectionary movements were expected. An expedition to Syria seemed to be a thing decided. It is to consist of 15,000 Turks, 2000 Austrians, and 5,000 English; 5000 regulars had been sent to Samsoun by the steamer to repress certain disturbances in Asia Minor.

Insurrection at Madrid.—A desperate insurrection took place at Madrid on the 1st September, in consequence of the recent change of ministry, in which the governor of Madrid was disposed. The Queen and Court were absent at Valencia.

The Moniteur published a telegraphic despatch from Madrid, announcing that public tranquility had been restored since the first.

Insurrection at Lisbon.—A body of the troops of the line belonging to the 6th regiment, stationed at Castello Braneo, had risen in behalf of the ultra constitution of 1838, and what was still worse, another regiment had refused to march against them. In consequence, the government was collecting all the troops they could rely upon, and all the securities for constitutional liberty had been suspended. At the date of the last accounts the insurrectionary troops were marching on Abrantes.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11, 1840.

The business in our Cotton market is very limited, and almost entirely confined to the supply of the immediate wants of the trade, and the week closes quietly but steadily, without any change from last week's quotations of American. Egyptian is in fair demand, at full prices. Brazil remains very heavy of sale, and barely supports former prices. Surat continues to be freely offered, and in some instances a decline of ⅛d per lb. has been submitted to, particularly in the common qualities. Of 1000 bales offered by auction this day, 680 were sold at barely previous rates. The sales of the week amount to 14,830 bales, including 1100 American on speculation, and 600 American for export, as follows: Uplands 4¾ a 7; New Orleans 5 a 8; Mobile 5 a 7½; Alabama 4¾ a 5½.

Increase of import this year compared with the same date last year, 307,008
Increase of stock, 40 700
Increase of quantity taken for consumption, 222,700

The Abolitionists courted by the Loco-Focos.—With all their pretended objections to Gen. Harrison on the score of slavery, there is no doubt that the Loco Foco party are giving assurances to court the Abolitionists. In Vermont they ran for Governor a well known Abolitionists and anti-Mason; and in Massachusetts they are using every means to secure the Abolitionists' vote. We heard a member of the party, in this Town, say a day or two since, that the Loco Focos of Masachusetts are in good spirits *because they had reason to expect the aid of Abolitionists in the Presidential election.—Pet. Int.*

About a Fish—but not a fish story.—A Skate fish (*Genus*, Raja, *ray*) was caught in a seine and dragged to shore on Wrightsville sound, about 9 miles from here, a few days ago, of these dimensions, as furnished us by a gentlemen from that neighborhood.

Length, 13 feet.
Width across the shoulders, 16 feet.
Thickness of the body, 4 feet.
Extended jaws, three feet apart.
Estimated to weigh 2000 lbs.

Wilmington Chronicle.

APALACHICOLA, SEPT. 19.—We are informed that the crop of cotton in Jackson county, and in those east of it is suffering severely from the ravages of the caterpillar. Our infomant says "that it will not be one half that of the last year," in consequence of the inroads of this destructive insect.

GREENSBOROUGH, (Ala.) SEPT. 12.—*The cotton crop.*—We mentioned about three weeks ago, in a notice we took of the growing crop of cotton, that it would be one third less than that of last year. The worm has prevailed since that time to so great an extent, that we are now induced to believe that it will not exceed half the crop of last year. This appears now to be the general impression of the planters, so far as we have been able to learn.

The Nestor of the Clergy is no more!—The venerable Dr. Nathaniel Emmons died at Franklin, on Wednesday last, in the 96th year of his age. Dr. Emmons was the oldest clergyman in the United States, and previous to his death he was the oldest surviving graduate of Yale College. He was settled in 1773, as pastor of the church in Franklin, in which office he remained 44 years, and then resigned his pastoral charge, but continued to reside in that town till his death.—*Boston Transcript.*

ST. JOSEPH, Sept. 12.

More Indian murders!!!.—It becomes our melancholy duty to record farther sickening details of Indian barbarity. On Thursday morning the 10th inst., the house of Mr. Wyley Jones, on the Econfina in Washington county, about sixty miles north of this place, was attacked by a party of indians, the premises all burnt and Mrs. Jones and one of her children an infant, shot. We have conversed with Mr. Jones, who says that he was returning from one of his fields about 10 o'clock, in the morning, and when within two hundred yards of the house, he heard four or five rifles fired in his yard, he ran for the house and on rising the hill, found the house surrounded by Indians and eight or ten in the piazza. The Indians discovered him at that moment and pursued him, firing and whooping at him like devils. Being entirely unarmed, without even a knife, he fled and escaped in the hammock. Mr. Jone's daughter, a girl of about 13 years of age, states that her mother, a negro woman and four children were in the house when the Indians were discovered in the yard. Mrs. Jones caught up the youngest child and was shot attempting to escape out of the door, struck by three balls, one passing through the head of the child in her arms. The daughter above mentioned took the two children and while the Indians were ransacking and plundering the house, passed out unmolested and hid them in the bushes. The little heroine then returned to the house, in the midst of the Indians, helped her mother up, who was lying in the Porch and assisted her about three hundred yards into the field, when becoming faint from loss of blood, the little girl left her in search of water. She returned with it, but her mother after drinking, died in a few moments. She then covered her mother and the dead infant with bushes and carried the remaining children to the nearest neighbor. A few days before this outrage, Mr. John Logarthy, while descending the Chipola river, in a boat laden with potatoes, eggs and chickens, was killed probably by the same party, as pieces of tarpauling belonging to the boat were found at their camping place about a mile above Jones's.

It is quite time that the traducers of General Harrison should listen to the disinterested eulogies which are bestowed upon him by the most eminent military men of the country. A few days ago we published a most lauditory letter by General Gaines. Here is one by General Scott, whom we need not mention as one of the oldest, best and bravest generals in the United States service, and whose single word should outweigh the detraction of the whole host of writers and speech-makers in the pay of the President.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1840.

Dear Sir: Your complimentary letter of the 10th instant, inviting me on the part of the Harrison Committee of Correspondence for Butler county to visit you, and be present at a Convention in Pittsburgh, has found me in this place.

A tour through the Keystone State would be highly interesting to me, but my public duties at this time forbid, and I ought to add, that as an officer of the Federal Government, I early prescribed to myself the rule to abstain from taking an active part in the conflict of politics. Hence in thirty-two years, I have not once been to the Polls, or to a party meeting. This official reserve has, however, never prevented me from discussing with the spirit of a freeman, in the casual intercourse of society, the merits of all public men and public measures of my time. *Thus it has often fallen in my way to bear zealous testimony to the distinguished services of General Harrison, both as a statesman and a soldier. With those services I have long been familiar, and can only attribute to gross ignorance or to party malignity, the recent imputations to which you allude.*

If at the end of the late war with Great Britain, or at the end of that so successfully waged by General Wayne against the Northwestern Indians, *any person* had shamelessly impeached the courage of Gen. Harrison, he would, I am fully persuaded, have had not only *his* patriotism but *his* courage denied by every honest hearted American. It was never my fortune to serve in the field with General Harrison. *But I well remember the admiration entertained by my immediate associates in arms for the Hero of Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs and the River Thames. This sentiment as far as ever I knew or believed, was common throughout our Armies, both officers and men placing him, with one accord, in the class of our most gallant and successful commanders.*

Without meaning to violate the self-imposed restriction mentioned above, I cannot, being directly appealed to by your respectable committee, withhold this humble testimony from an old brother soldier who has been so unjustly assailed in this late day of his fair renown.

I remain, my Dear Sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Samuel A. Purviance, Esq., on behalf of Tippecanoe Club of Butler Co., Pa.

The Hon. John Tyler passed through Hagerstown on his way to the convention at Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday last. He addressed the citizens briefly, and stated his intention to pay a visit to North Bend. The Wheeling Times of the 22d states that he reached that city on the preceding evening, and was prevailed on to address the people, which he did in a strain of eloquence that was responded to with enthusiastic applause.

Gen. Harrison addressed a multitude of his fellow citizens at Chillicothe on the 17th, another at Somerset on the 18th, another at Lancaster (Ohio) on the 21st, and he was announced to be present at Columbus yesterday, in company with Mr. Tyler. The energetic veteran is affording a most effectual refutation of the charge of either physical or mental imbecility—to the cost, we apprehend, of his accusers.

New York Express.

A few days ago, a small company of gentlemen met by chance at a tavern about 10 miles beyond Cincinnati, on the Dayton road. Among them Barrett Webb, one of Washington's old soldiers. A Van Buren man present, thinking to manufacture a little political capital, laid his hand upon the old man's shoulder and exclaimed aloud: "Here, gentlemen, is one of the 500 Revolutionary veterans who rose up and declared their readiness to take off old John Adams's head for his sedition law." "I am," proudly responded the old man. "And pray, my old friend," said a Whig, "what do you think of Mr. Van Buren's standing army scheme?" "Why, I am as ready to take up arms against him for that scheme as I was to take them up against John Adams for the sedition law," was the prompt and emphatic response. The locofoco was tongue-tied.—*Louisville Journal.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA TAKES PLACE ON

The 2d Thursday in November.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

No. 1. Col. Charles McDowell of Burke county.
2. Gen. Jas. Wellborn of Wilkes.
3. David Ramsour of Lincoln.
4. David F. Caldwell of Rowan.
5. James Mebane of Caswell.
6. Hon. Abraham Rencher of Chatham.
7. John B. Kelly of Moore.
8. Dr. James S. Smith of Orange.
9. Charles Manly of Wake.
10. Col. Wm. L. Long of Halifax.
11. Wm. W. Cherry of Bertie.
12. Thomas F. Jones of Perquimons.
13. Josiah Collins of Washington.
14. James W. Bryan of Carteret.
15. Daniel B. Baker of New Hanover.

The Cumberland Delegation to the Great Convention at Raleigh, left here, in part, on Thursday last, escorted out of town by a large party of gentlemen, in carriages and on horseback. They took with them, a regular Log Cabin, (decorated with Banners, inscriptions, &c.,) a baggage wagon, tents, provisions, &c. The procession was marshalled by Major C. J. Orrell, with the aid of Messrs. C. T. Gardner, Isham Blake, W. S. Latta, J. C. Blocker, David Smith, and Wm. Nott, Jr. as Assistant Marshalls.

The escort had scarcely returned to town, before a numerous cavalcade, comprising the Bladen and Columbus Delegations, arrived. They were received with cheers, and after partaking of refreshments, were escorted over Clarendon Bridge, where three hearty cheers were given for the Whigs of Bladen, and as many for those of Columbus; the compliment was returned by a like salute to the Whigs of Cumberland, and the escort then returned to town. The Bladen and Columbus Delegates overtook the Cumberland Delegation at the hospitable house of John Murphy, Esq. who entertained the whole party, in a most bountiful manner, until after breakfast on Friday morning. The whole then took up the line of march for Averasborough, where they arrived in time to partake of the Barbecue to which they had been invited by the gallant Whigs of that ancient Borough and its vicinity. We have had no account of this festive meeting, except a verbal report that there were from 500 to 600 people present.

GEN. HARRISON'S SPEECH.—Read Gen. Harrison's speech at the great Dayton meeting. It is a splendid effort, worthy of our country's best orators and statesmen, and far excelling, in style and sentiment, any thing that ever fell from Van Buren's lips.

RICHMOND WIDE AWAKE!—We have been requested to publish the following Resolution, which, among others, was passed at a meeting of a portion of the Whigs of the county of Richmond, at the Court House, on the 29th ultimo, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the Committees of Vigilance of Richmond County, in their respective Districts, be requested to use their influence, and all honorable means, to induce their Whig brethren to attend and vote at the election for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, on the 12th day of November next."

This is right! Let every Whig feel it his duty, not only to vote himself, but to urge his neighbors by no means to neglect this great duty. In that way we shall show our revilers that North Carolina will be wide awake! What Whig is there who does not feel anxious to say hereafter, that his vote aided in putting the Patriot President in office! Depend upon it, it will be a vote to boast of.

THE CROPS.—We know how useless it is to say any thing about short crops of cotton; for it has been said so often as to be like the boy and the wolf. But the result of many inquiries we have made of persons who may be relied on, is, that the crop in this State will be very light. We are inclined to believe that the same may be said of the Cotton States generally. The season has not been good here, and in the South the worm has been very destructive.

FOREIGN.—The news by the Great Western is full of interest. The nations of Europe seem to be on the eve of a general war, and revolutionary movements, indicating civil wars, have occurred in France, Spain, and Portugal. The next arrival is looked for with great interest, chiefly in regard to the difficulties between France and England. We can scarcely credit the idea, that a war is seriously contemplated, and yet the funds had fallen in both countries, which was a bad sign.

A NEW *Toole.*—Loring, of the Standard, having *bored* his party so long as to have blunted what little point and sharpness he ever had, they have procured a new *Toole*, which, having been hammered and sharped in the forge of Calhounism, they doubtless hope will make the splinters fly from about the Log Cabins. In plain language, Mr. Henry J. Toole has become associate Editor of the Standard. Mr. T., if we mistake not, is from Washington, N. C.,—is a genuine Nullifier, and was a candidate for the Legislature in Beaufort county at the late election, when he received 408 votes, whilst his opponents had 854 and 849. He must do better work than that if he expects to demolish the Cabins of the people, and erect the palaces of Van Buren monarchy upon their ruins. "He can't come it."

COTTON is of brisk sale in this market at 7 to 9 cents. Good quality readily brings 9.

Large quantities of goods have been received within a few days.

Fanny Elsler, the celebrated dancing girl, has given $1000 to the Bunker Hill Monument. She can well afford it, since she receives $600 a night for dancing, and the Boston people are said to have paid $25 for a single seat to witness her capers.

GREAT MEETINGS.—We can scarcely keep pace with the accounts of the many enthusiastic meetings of the People which are taking place in every part of the country. Never before was the country, or *any* country, so aroused. And nothing but bad government could have produced such a commotion. A few weeks, we may hope, will produce a great calm over the troubled waters, and leave the ship of state to glide in safety into the desired haven of prosperity and peace.

We understand that the Whigs of Bladen county, animated by a spirit which is not to be damped by a temporary defeat, gave a Barbecue a week or two ago, which was attended by about 300 persons, and passed off with great eclat.

In the last Greensborough Patriot, we find two celebrations projected,—one by the Whigs of Rockingham county, who invite their brethren of Guilford, Orange, Caswell and Stokes, in this State, and Pittsylvania and Henry, in Virginia, and all others to a festival in honor of Gov. Morehead on the 29th inst. The other by the Whigs of Caswell, on the 1st inst. in honor of Gov. Morehead, Willie P. Mangum, and our Whig Delegation in Congress.

We have already noticed the preparations for a celebration by the Whigs of Anson, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, to take place in the upper part of Anson on the 23d inst. We learn that there will be thousands there.

Mr. Webster has made several of his great speeches in and about New York. The meeting of Merchants on the 28th, is variously estimated at from 15 to 40,000, though the Van Burenites called a meeting in the Park at the same time. Mr. Webster spoke for 2½ hours. While Mr. Webster was speaking, *three Custom House Officers* were addressing the Locos in the Park.

At Brownsville, New York, a gathering of 20,000 Whigs.

At Westchester, N. Y. 8 or 10,000.

At Jamaica, N. Y. 3 or 4,000.

At Chillicothe, Ohio, on the 17th and 18th, a meeting of about 40,000 people. Gen. Harrison was present and made one of his powerful speeches.—Thousands of ladies were present.

At McConnelsville and at Somerset, Ohio, large gatherings took place on the 18th and 19th.

THE MAINE ELECTION.—The Locos are making a desperate effort to induce the people to believe that the Whigs have not elected Kent. Of course at this distance we must rely upon the best information we can get. The last Kennebec Journal, published at Augusta, the seat of Government, assures us that Kent's majority is 178. This is a paper which we have read for 15 years past, and whose Editor we are well acquainted, and in whose statements we place entire confidence.

The Locos say nothing about the Legislature, and the Members of Congress. It is out of their power to envelope these in a fog.

Mr. Carolinian, you stole that fable of the frog and the ox from the Observer, in which it was long ago applied to yourself. It is true that we got it from Æsop, but we insist upon the application we made of it.

As to your dun, we are sorry that you take our comments so much to heart; but the thing was so funny, we couldn't help laughing, and we wanted our readers to enjoy the joke.

CHIVALRY.—We understand that the Editor of the Carolinian introduced our name, and made us one of the subjects of his harangue at Duplin Superior Court last week. We have not heard what he said of us, but we take this mode of informing him that he was mistaken in supposing that we were present on the occasion. We take it for granted that he would not attack an absent man, *knowing him to be absent.*

"I'll go with my party if it goes to the DEVIL."
Gov. Fairfield before the election.

How does his Excellency find himself about this time!—*N. Y. Express.*

If the Express had asked his Excellency where he found himself, the answer would doubtless have been, that he found himself making rapid strides towards the dominions of the above personage.

[Obs.]

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—We have received a double No. of this deservedly popular work, being for the months of September and October. We almost envy those who, (unlike ourself,) are not so engrossed with politics, but that they can sit down quietly and enjoy the rich intellectual treat furnished by the Messenger. When we get Gen. Harrison actually elected, however, and not a grease spot of the Locos left, we mean to sit down quietly and read all its good things. We can wait for a month or two.

BRITISH GOLD.—The great humbug of the Locos now is, that the English have sent over gold to carry the elections in the U. States for Harrison. The story may possibly have originated from the speech of a Loco candidate for our Legislature, who held up a gold coin to the admiring gaze of his auditors, and told them that Benton had sent him 800 like it from Washington City.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Raleigh papers call attention of the Whig Members elect to the next Legislature, to the propriety of being present at the opening of the Session, on the 16th November, so as to secure the election of Whig Speakers in both Houses.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The annual Election for members of the State Legislature will take place on Tuesday next, the 13th instant. We learn that the Whigs in Marlborough and Marion Districts are in high spirits, being determined to send to the Legislature, Delegations favorable to Harrison and Reform. We wish them good speed. It appears from the following, that if a little more time remained, the State might be regenerated. If all the Districts had acted with the same promptitude and zeal as Marion and Marlborough, it might have been done.

South Carolina.—The Richland Sentinel of September 19th says that accounts from different districts of the State inform that "the People are coming," and adds as follows:

"Had we six months to go on before the election, we would carry the State handsomely. It will no doubt be gratifying to our sister Southern States to learn that South Carolina is likely to break the enchantment which has joined her to her idols."

The only weapon that the democrats want is the spear of truth.—*Old Soldier.*

It is certain that they are most sadly in want of that.—*Louisville Journal.*

CHARLES FISHER.

Below we comply with the promise made in our last, to publish the correspondence between Mr. F. and ourself, in relation to his deceit practised upon the people of his District. We think no one can read it, without perceiving at once the cause of his gross personal abuse of us. The comparison of his electioneering professions with his Congressional practice, and the offer to procure certificates of those professions, (an offer which he well knew that we could make good by hundreds,) proved too great a trial of his philosophy, and made him a blackguard and a bully. He had neither called for the certificates, nor published the correspondence, nor retracted his slander; but—*he has called us names!*

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1840.

To E. J. Hale, Esq.— *Sir:* A few days ago, I saw an article in a North Carolina paper, taken from your's, in which you charge me with having "deceived the Whigs" of my District by my course in Congress. I have not the paper before me, and may not quote your precise language, but I am sure the charge is, that I "deceived the Whigs." I have looked back over my course to see what it is I have done to justify this charge, and I am utterly at a loss to discover it. I was not the Whig candidate: On the contrary, after I had become a candidate, the "Whigs" in every county in the District organized against me; in every county (except perhaps one,) they held public meetings, and selected Delegates to a District Convention, for the avowed purpose of getting out an opposition to me. The District Convention met, and *did* start opposition to me; they called their man the "Whig candidate," and they called me the "Van Buren candidate." The contest turned on politics; I every where came out against the doctrines of the Federal or Whig party, that is, against a United States Bank, the Tariff policy, Internal Improvement by the Federal Government, and refused to go for Mr. Clay, &c. The two Federal papers in the District not only assailed me as being no WHIG, but they constantly held me up as a Van Buren man, and they emulated each other in low and vulgar assaults on me. Not only this, but every Whig or Federal paper in the State came out and took sides against me,—your paper with less violence than any other. Now, sir, all these facts were known to you at the time you made the charge, and I now call on you to say in what way it is that I have "deceived the Whigs"? The charge is a serious one, as it assails my sincerity. It is either *true*, or it is *false*. If it be true, then I deserve your censures, and the condemnation of the public, for having practised deception on the "Whigs;"—if it be false, then you are a slanderer, and should not escape with impunity. You have made the charge,—I deny it. The issue is between us, and you must either make your accusation good, or come out like an honest man and retract it.

Yours, &c.

CHS. FISHER.

Hon. Charles Fisher:—

Sir: I have received your letter of the 17th inst. and presuming that you have at this time returned to Salisbury, I address this answer to you at that place.

I notice, first, the following remark:—

"Every Whig, or Federal paper in the State, came out and took sides against me,—your paper with less violence than any other."

This extract from your letter contains two misstatements. 1st. The Observer is not, and never has been since I have conducted it, a "Federal paper," and any man who asserts that it is, is a slanderer. In the 2d place, the Observer did *not* "take sides against you." An examination of the facts will show any candid man the truth of this disclaimer.

I make the following extracts, containing all that the Observer said of you:—

FROM THE OBSERVER OF JUNE 12.

"In the Chatham District, the doubts which have hung over Mr. Fisher's politics, have not been removed. It appears to be impossible to tell what he is. The Whigs therefore have brought out Dr. PEASANT HENDERSON, of Salisbury, about who e politics there are no doubts. There is nothing non-committal about him. As the Raleigh Register remarks, if Mr. Fisher comes out boldly as a Whig, the contest will probably be a close one; but if not, it can hardly be doubted that Dr. Henderson will be elected, in a District which counts its Whig majority by *thousands*."

FROM THE OBSERVER OF JUNE 19.

"*Charles Fisher, Esq.*—If we may judge from the newspapers printed in the 10th Congressional District, as well as from verbal reports, there appears to be much difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory knowledge of the politics of Mr. Fisher, who is a candidate for Congress in that staunch Whig District. In this state of uncertainty, without intending ourself to class him as a Van Buren man, we consider it but fair to inform him and the people of his District, that the Globe has announced him as *the Van Buren candidate*, in opposition to Dr. Henderson; and also that the Raleigh Standard puts him down as *in favor of the Sub-Treasury and opposed to Mr. Clay*. If these be Mr. Fisher's politics, we hope the people will properly understand them before the election."

FROM THE OBSERVER OF JUNE 26.

"*Mr. Fisher's Politics.*—We have been among those who did not choose to condemn Mr. Fisher for his politics until we could find out what they are; though we have thought that when he came out as a candidate for Congress he should not have left the people in doubt for a day. We noticed in our last the manner in which the Standard and the Globe passed him. And now we have the Western Carolinian, (which speaks by authority,) declaring that the Standard "has fallen into an error," and that "Mr. Fisher has, without reserve, distinctly stated in all his public speeches and private conversations, that he is neither in favor of Mr. Van Buren nor the Sub-Treasury." We are glad to hear it; for it would have grieved us to find a man of Mr. Fisher's talents and character going over to the enemy.

The same paper also says, that Mr. Fisher has issued a printed address to the people, in which he repeats the above declarations, and gives his views on other points, such as will silence the misrepresentations that have been made."

We have not seen this address; but the Salisbury Watchman, whose Whig principles no one will question, is not at all satisfied with it;—says it is non-committal on the subject of the Presidency; *a little scand a little not so*, on the Sub-Treasury; and no where identifying himself with the Whig party. So we are still in *a fog*, as to his 'position.'"

FROM THE OBSERVER OF JULY 24.

"Of the Salisbury District, we regret to see the Globe still claiming Mr. Fisher, notwithstanding the denial of the Western Carolinian, and the prompt retraction of the Standard. We wish that Mr. Fisher's position were a little better "defined." The following is the Globe's remark as to him:—

"There is strong ground for hoping that we shall carry the district lately represented by Mr. Rencher, who has declined, and will be succeeded, we confidently hope, by a State Rights man of character and talent, who advocates the Independent Treasury."

This is what I said of you *before* the election. On the 14th August, the week after the election, I said,

FROM THE OBSERVER OF AUGUST 14.

"It is ascertained that Fisher has been elected by 180 majority. This will doubtless be claimed as a victory by the Van Burenites, notwithstanding Fisher declared himself opposed to Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury, and notwithstanding at least three-fourths of the people of the District are Whigs. *We* cannot claim Mr. Fisher, though we have never denounced him, for, candidly, we have never been able to ascertain what side he belongs to. We are obliged, therefore, until better informed, to set him down as *Doubtful*."

On the 21st August, I said Editorially,—

"The delegation from this State in the next Congress consists of Five Whigs, Seven Tories, and one doubtful. Some of the Northern papers have set down Mr. Fisher as a "Sub-Treasury Whig." This is a mistake. Mr. Fisher expressly declared himself, both in his speeches and his printed address, opposed to the Sub-Treasury. He also denounced the Administration and Mr. Van Buren. There is no doubt that Mr. Fisher was opposed to the Administration, and that he could not possibly have been elected without the votes of more than a thousand Whigs. But the bitterness with which he was assailed by a large portion of the Whig party, with their avoidance and distrust of him, threw him into the arms of the small band of Tories in that District; and we shall not be surprised if he really acts with the Administration. Just so the Whigs cast away from their party, and forced into the ranks of the Administration, Mr. Fisher's favorite statesman, Mr. Calhoun. He differed, and always differed, from the Whigs upon the currency question, and when he found an opportunity to carry out *his* views on that subject, he availed himself of it, intending, as we most firmly believe, to give the Administration no support on any other question. But the Whig papers denounced him, reproached him, suspected him, until he became in fact what they feared, a thoroughgoing supporter of the Administration. We did not join in the hue and cry against Mr. Calhoun, nor have we now abused Mr. Fisher. We regretted both. Mr. Calhoun, however, committed a great mistake in permitting any thing to force him into the arms of the Administration. Mr. Fisher is likely to commit the same mistake. Both would have gained immortal honor if they had treated abuse with contempt, and stood by their *principles*.

"As we have said, we consider Mr. Fisher doubtful. If he carries out the principles of an immense majority of his constituents, or of his own pledges, he will act with the Whigs in Congress. He is very likely, however, to do otherwise."

I copied in same paper from the Salisbury Watchman as follows:

"It will be seen (says the Salisbury Watchman) by a reference to the returns from the several counties of this District, that Charles Fisher, a politician of the "double-tongued school," is elected over Dr. Pleasant Henderson, a staunch Whig, by a majority of 182 votes. The contest has been, in the main, one of considerable excitement, and the polling beyond the usual tally of the counties—Chatham, possibly, did not come out with her entire strength.—The Whigs of the District and State, however, need not be disheartened by the above result, when the manner and character of the canvass is fairly sifted. They should bear in mind that no man dared to ask votes at their hands, who openly avowed sentiments favorable to Mr. Van Buren or his measures—and that Mr. Fisher, however he may be claimed by the administration out of our District, was compelled to acknowledge himself "Whig" before the People, otherwise his chance would have been slim indeed—even that the plea would not do, when it come to be understood that the friends of the administration, or those who are preparing to enlist under its banner of corruption and extravagance, had been instrumental in bringing out and supporting Mr. Fisher. The expedient had to be resorted to of associating the no school ticket in places where the project was unpopular, with Mr. Fisher's name, to secure his election—and run it with the "School Ticket" where it was better received. To this last effort on the day of the Election, his friends are indebted for their success."

Now I think I have shown that the Observer did not "take side against you."

I now proceed to the main object of your letter; and my work is nearly accomplished by the extracts I have given you above.

You do not quote the words I used correctly. I presume you allude to an article in the Observer of the 17th ult. respecting Philo White, in which I say, "This Spring he has been writing for the Western Carolinian, in the vain endeavor to sustain Mr. Fisher, in his outrageous imposition upon the Whigs of that District."

I am truly surprised that you cannot find, by a review of your course, wherein you have deceived the Whigs, or rather I ought to have said, *some* or *many* of the Whigs, of your District, for it is very certain that you did not impose upon *all* of them. Let me point you to the above extracts, particularly the one of June 26, 1839, in which I quoted from the Western Carolinian, your own mouthpiece, the declaration that you were "neither in favor of Mr. Van Buren nor the Sub-Treasury." I had not only this declaration of your opposition to Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury, but I have had also, statements from many citizens of your own District, some of whom voted for, and some against you, positively asserting, that you electioneered on the ground of your hostility to both the President and his leading measure, and that many Whigs voted for you under the belief that you were actually opposed to both. I think, if you desire it, I can procure you many certificates, from your constituents, to that effect.

Now, Sir, I have marked your course carefully since you have been in Congress, and I think neither you nor any one else will deny, that you are now a supporter of Mr. Van Buren and his administration. And even the Sub-Treasury, you said in your letter to the Nat. Intelligencer, you would have voted against, "not because you believed it fraught with the evils that many suppose, but for the reason that you had so declared to your constituents when a candidate before them." In other words, you were *not* opposed to the Sub-Treasury, but only pledged to vote against it!

If you declared, when a candidate, that you were opposed to Mr. Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury, and are now in favor of one or both, I humbly conceive that my charge, that you have imposed upon the Whigs of your District, at least that portion of them who voted for you under that assurance, is made good.

I will not close this letter without arraigning you,—'carrying the war into Africa,'—for a false charge you are reported to have made on the floor of Congress.

In the Observer of the 17th ult. I published the following article:—

FROM THE OBSERVER OF JUNE 17.

"*Philo White—treed again.*—Our old acquaintance, Col. Philo White, Purser in the Navy, and doer of odd jobs, having found N. Carolina too hot for him, has been located once more by the Administration in the Editorial chair of a newspaper in Ohio. See the following,—

From the Wilmington (Ohio) Republican.

The party at Washington city—Van Buren included, of course—have sent another office holder to the West to edit a loco foco paper. His name is Philo White, and has taken charge of the Georgetown (O.) Standard. He is an officer of the navy, drawing his regular pay from the public treasury—and receives a handsome sum for editing a federal paper.

This Purser must have a long purse by this time, since he has been serving in the double capacity of Purser and Editor since 1830; and doubtless deriving ample pay in both capacities. In the one from the Treasury, and in the other from the secret service fund, which the President has the disposal of. In 1834 and 1835, this man was Editor of the Raleigh Standard; last year, if we mistake not, he was Editor of a paper in Wisconsin; this Spring he has been writing for the Western Carolinian, in the vain endeavor to sustain Mr. Fisher, in his outrageous imposition upon the Whigs of that District; and now we find him in Ohio. Will the people tolerate this interference of the Administration with the freedom of elections? this abandonment of duty by a paid public officer? this support of newspapers out of the public treasury? We know they will not.—They will hurl the corrupt party from power."

When Mr. Stanly read this in the House, the National Intelligencer reports you as having "denied that Philo White had been *the Editor* of a paper in your District," and as having said, that "the newspaper in Fayetteville had printed a falsehood."

Now, sir, by artfully representing me as asserting that White had been the *Editor*, instead of *a writer for*, as I actually said, you have so falsified my language as to enable you to deny its truth, and charge my paper with "printing a falsehood." In humble imitation of your own courteous phraseology, I may say, that if Philo White wrote for the Carolinian as charged, (which has never been denied,) *your* assertion is *false*, and "you are a slanderer." I took the liberty of telling my readers as much, in the Observer of the 15th inst. as follows:—

FROM THE OBSERVER OF JULY 15.

"*The Hon. Charles Fisher.*—In the proceedings of Congress of the 7th inst. we notice that this individual asserted that the Fayetteville Observer "had printed a falsehood." Therein, Mr. Fisher himself asserted a falsehood, as we can easily show. The remark was founded upon an Editorial paragraph in the Observer of the 17th ult., in which we stated that Philo White, a Purser in the Navy, had *edited* the Raleigh Standard in 1834–5, had been *engaged in writing for* the Western Carolinian during the past Spring, and was now *editor* of a paper in Ohio. The reader will mark the phraseology. We asserted that he had "*ed ted*" two papers, and been *"engaged in writing"* for a third. These are *facts*, which have *never been denied*. Mr. Stanly read the paragraph in the House, to show how officers of the Navy were employed; whereupon "Mr. Fisher denied (says the Intelligencer,) that Philo White had been *the Editor of a paper in his district*. He said the newspaper in Fayetteville had printed a falsehood, and that Mr. White was one of his constituents."

"It will be seen that Mr. Fisher has asserted the only falsehood in the case—a branch of business in which he is an adept."

I know not whether you expected or desired me to publish your letter. I shall therefore await your inclination. If *you* should publish any thing on the subject, I trust you will do me the justice to let this accompany it. Should you deny the impressions you made on the minds of many of your constituents whilst electioneering, I will take the trouble to procure you an abundance of certificates.

In conclusion, I may say, that I have never had any wish but to do you *justice*. Up to the meeting of Congress you had no reason to complain of the Observer since that time, and since I have seen what I regard as a desertion of the ground you are said to have occupied before the people, I have said what I deemed right and proper. No man is more willing than I to repair a wrong; but I must first be convinced that I have committed one. The insulting tone of your letter is not calculated to convince me; and far less to induce me to retract any thing without conviction. Respectfully,

E. J. HALE.

P. S. One thing I was near forgetting. You speak of the Whig party as the "Federal party," as in favor of a U. S. Bank, Tariff policy, and Internal Improvements by the General Government. Now, sir, I know as well as you do, that some of the old Federal party are united with the Whigs, but you know as well as I do, that some of them are also united with the Administration party. I deny that the Whig party is "the Federal party;" I deny that they are the exclusive friends of either a U. S. Bank, the Tariff policy, or Internal Improvements. I assert, of my own knowledge, that many of the Whigs are opposed to some or all these, and that many of their opponents are in favor of them. The Federal party has always favored a strong government. The party in power has built up the very strongest Executive power ever known in this country. If there is any Federal party, therefore, it is the party now in power.

Once more. You say, "the two Federal papers in the District constantly held you up as a Van Buren man." Did you not deny the charge, and state to the people in your speeches and conversations, that you were no Van Buren man? And are you not now a Van Buren man, in the common acceptation of the term?

A hard knock!—The Richmond Enquirer the leading Van Buren paper in Virginia, said a few days ago, that "*no man has pronounced Harrison a coward whose opinion is entitled to respect.*" Verily, friend Richie, if you don't mind you will touch some of your friends in a tender place; this is placeing quite a low estimate upon the character of your co-laborers for Martin. We "cast about" a little, that we might point to at least one individual among the leaders of your party in this State, whose opinion, according to *your* notion of the matter, "is entitled to respect:" We thought of the "shirt-tail orator," alias Wm. H. Haywood—of Senator Strange—of Judge Saunders—and a host of others; but none would stand the test; none of their "opinions are entitled to respect." To charge General Harrison with cowardice and incapacity has been the *grand argument* of the Federalists in these diggins.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

[Gen. Harrison's cowardice is said to have been a favorite theme for the orators about these parts. Their opinions, according to their friend Ritchie, are entitled to no respect.—*Observer.*]

"*Van Burenism.*—The Claremont Eagle states that Mr. Colton, the Postmaster at Hartford, Vermont, has been turned out of office, because he would not subscribe *fifteen dollars* toward a Van Buren paper in Woodstock!"

A parallel case has just happened here. One of the most faithful and useful of the clerks in the New York post office, having enrolled his name as a member of a Tippecanoe Club, has been discharged from his situation. But let him be patient. He shall be restored in the spring!

New York Commercial Advertiser.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

BATTLE OF THE THAMES.—SHELBY'S INFANTRY.

The following correspondence has been furnished us by Gov. Wickliffe, for publication.—Here is another unimpeachable witness to the bravery, intrepidity and generalship of the Hero Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs and Thames. Although we do not deem further testimony necessary to establish the military merits of Gen. Harrison, we are very happy in publishing the responce of Col. Davidson to the inquiries of Gov. Wickliffe, who served, we believe under Shelby in the late war. It does an old soldier good to talk of his gallant General, and the people of the West rub their hands, and draw up closer to the fire, and listen with intense interest to the recital of any incident relating to the war in which their commander led them to victory and glory.

We have passed many a glorious winter night in listening to the story of the heroism of our countrymen; we have probably conversed with hundreds of Harrison's soldiers, and we never yet met one who did not heartily adopt the eloquent language quoted at the close of Col. Davidson's letter.

In reference to the statement in the letter of Col. Johnson, copied into Col. Garrard's pamphlet, that he fought the Indians "without any aid whatever," Col. J. (if he wrote the letter) owes it to the high reputation he won in that battle, promptly to correct the misapprehension, so contrary to truth and justice to the brave men who fought under Shelby, into which he has been led; and Col. Garrard no less owes it to truth and justice to amend the statement. The truth is, we believe the letter is spurious, and that Col. Garrard has been imposed on as to its authenticity. It is dated nowhere, and addressed to no body; and alleges facts which can be proven by hundreds of eye witnesses, still living, to have had no existence. Col. Johnson won glory enough in that action; and he could have no motive to withhold a merited eulogy to the brave soldiers who fought under Gov. Shelby.

A braver and a better soldier and a truer patriot, never bled for his country, than James Davidson. He was pre-eminently distinguished for his activity and intrepidity. He was perhaps oftener employed by General Harrison in services requiring a remarkable degree of courage amidst dangers, fortitude under suffering, and promptness in executing difficult and important duties, than any man in the army.—We do not say this invidiously; for we glory in the fame of all who served the country. In the battle of the Thames he was particularly distinguished. He received in that action, three severe wounds; one in the leg, one in the abdomen and one in the breast.—No one that lived, was worse wounded. But he fought at the head of his men, till the last armed foe had surrendered; and was not taken from the battle field, on which, aftar the action terminated, he sunk, till some time after dark.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 5, 1840.

Dear Sir: As you were in the battle of the Thames, commanding a company in Col. Johnson's Regiment on that occasion, and now bear upon your body the evidence that you were in the thickest of the fight, I desire that you will favor me with an answer to the following questions:

1st. Did you see General Harrison while the battle raged, and after Col. Johnson had been wounded and taken off the ground, and hear him encouraging and animating his men?

2d. Was any part of the Infantry under Shelby engaged in this action?

Yours, respectfully,

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Col. J. DAVIDSON.

FRANKFORT, September 7, 1840.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th inst. in which, after referring to the part I bore in the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813, you propound to me two questions in reference to the conduct of General Harrison on that occasion. You ask me:

1st. "Did you see Gen. Harrison while the battle raged, and after Col. Johnson had been wounded and taken off the ground, and hear him encouraging and animating his men?"

2d. "Was any part of the Infantry under Shelby engaged in the action?

My answer to your inquiries will be better understood by a plain statement of the facts which occurred upon the ground, so far as I witnessed them.

I was at the head or right of my company, on horse-back, waiting orders, at about fifty or sixty yards from the line of the enemy. Col. Johnson rode up and explained to me the mode of attack, and said, in substance; "Capt. Davidson, I am directed by Gen. Harrison, to charge and break through the Indian line, and form in the rear. My brother James will charge in like manner through the British line at the same time. The sound of the trumpet will be the signal for the charge." In a few minutes the trumpet sounded, and the word "*charge*" was given by Col. Johnson. The Col. charged within a few paces of me.

We struck the Indian line obliquely and when we approached within ten or fifteen yards of their line, the Indians poured in a heavy fire upon us, killing ten or fifteen of our men, and several horses, and wounding Col. Johnson very severely. He immediately retired. Dr. Theobald, of Lexington (I think) aided him off. I neither saw nor heard more of Col. Johnson until after the action was over. The contest continued warm and animated for some time where my company and part of Capt. Stucker's were engaged. After Col. Johnson was taken off the field, I saw Gen. Harrison and Gov. Shelby, both, and quite near me. They were both on horseback, passing in the direction of the crotchet, or angle. I well remember the animating and encouraging manner in which Harrison, as he passed, addressed his men. It had a sensible effect upon myself, and seemed, I thought, not only to stimulate my spirits, but strengthen my body, (then weakened by loss of blood.) "Fellow soldiers," shouted the intrepid hero, in tones that stirred the souls of kindred spirits, "keep close and shoot sure; the day will be ours in a few minutes!" He rode on; I was engaged, and saw no more of him. Immediately upon his leaving us, going in the direction of the angle, a desperate and severe struggle commenced at or near that point, between the Infantry under Gov. Shelby, and the Indians. This conflict at the angle, with Shelby's men, lasted, I think, at least five minutes. Several of the Infantry were killed. Gov. Shelby himself told me he had several men killed, and had found eight or ten Indians left dead on the ground at that point. This was the last severe contest during the action.

I have seen with surprise, copied into a pamphlet recently written and published by Col. Daniel Garrard, of Clay county, a letter purporting to have been written by Colonel Richard M. Johnson, dated December 22, 1834, in which is the following statement:

"I crossed the swamp with the second Battalion (500 men,) and fought against the Indians (supposed 1400 warriors) under Tecumseh, without any aid whatever."

This statement, you will observe, is not warranted by the facts I have detailed. The writer, (if indeed the alledged author *was* the writer, which I doubt,) certainly labors under a misapprehension which can only be accounted for by the fact that Col. Johnson was badly wounded at the first onset, and was immediatly taken off the field, and could not have personally known of the important services rendered by the Infantry under Harrison and Shelby.

I must claim, however, for the second Battalion of the mounted Regiment, the honor of having contributed more than any corps, in achieving the victory. But it gives me pleasure to say, that every officer and soldier did his whole duty on that day, so far as I know or believe. You will therefore be able to judge from the facts here stated from my personal knowledge, whether General Harrison was present in the action doing his duty as an officer, and whether any part of the Infantry was engaged, I had supposed that facts so well known by all who were there, would at this day, be questioned by none.

In conclusion, as regards the standing of General Harrison as an officer, and the estimation in which he was held by the army, I am, from my intercourse with his officers and soldiers subsequent to the battle, enabled to adopt the language of a distinguished officer of Perry's fleet—"*there never was an army more ardently attached or more enthusiastically proud of a General than this.*"

Yours with great respect,

JAMES DAVIDSON.

P. S. I was in the service and under Gen. Harrison about fourteen months. J. D.

C. A. Wickliffe, Esq.

---

* The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette says—"We have heard Col. Davidson often speak of the shot received in his breast. The ball in this instance carried the shirt into the breast with it. So excruciating was the pain for the instant, and difficulty of breathing, that he drew the shirt from the wound with a sudden jirk, bringing the ball with it, and afterwards staunched the wound with a handful of leaves taken from the nearest tree. The brave chieftain was engaged in no *child's play*."

POSTSCRIPT.

THE WHIG CONVENTION AT RALEIGH.

Letter from the Editor, dated

RALEIGH, Monday, October 5.

It is a glorious spectacle. Thousands and thousands of Whigs are here,—how many I have not the slightest conception,—but many thousands.—They have come in carriages, on horses, and on foot. They are here from every District, from the Mountains to the Sea. Banners float over every Delegation; badges decorate every bosom; Log Cabins, ships, and brooms; and indeed every species of emblem, indicative of the spirit which has been aroused, are numerous. Thousands of Ladies greeted the procession as it moved through the streets, and no Lady's salute passed without ample acknowledgment from each gallant band. The Delegates were welcomed in a splendid speech from Judge Badger, and the Convention organized by the appointment of Gov. Owen as President, and 13 Vice Presidents, one from each Congressional District. From our District, Gen. Dockery of Richmond was selected. Gov. Owen delivered an admirable speech, which was received with frequent bursts of applause. Then followed Mr. Badger with a most animated and animating preface to a Whig Declaration, which was read by Mr. Manly, one of the Secretaries, and unanimously adopted.

Stanly has made a capital speech, and Badger again followed with a most complimentary and highly flattering account of a splendid Cake sent to the Convention by Whig Ladies of Fayetteville.

We are now adjourning to Dinner in the Grove; and I have no time for more.

Cumberland has upwards of 100 Delegates, and gallant Moore about an equal number.

P. S. *Tuesday Morning.*—This should have gone by Monday nights' mail, but was left by accident. The speaking was continued after Dinner, by W. R. Gales, Plummer Green, J. S. Guthrie, M. Q. Waddell, and others. Again after tea, Judge Badger, H. C. Jones, Hugh McQueen, and others. Again this morning, Mr. Rayner, Hon. Lewis Williams, Mr. Crudup, J. W. Bryan, and Mr. Boyden. A great crowd is still in attendance. The number present yesterday is estimated at 10 or 12,000.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Sept. 31, O'Hanlon's boat Lady of the Lake, with goods to T. J. Curtis, A. W. Steele, G. B. Atkins, E. Fuller, H. Leete, Cook & Co., and T. S. Lutterloh.

October 5, Lady of the Lake, from Steamboat Cotton Plant, with goods to James Kyle & Co., S. W. Tillinghast, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, G. B. Atkins, A. W. Steele, E. W. Willkings, B. Rose, John Waddill, Jr.

For Sale.

A PAIR of Carriage HORSES, young and well broke.

Also, a good Saddle HORSE.

Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

October 5, 1840. 18-3w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT at the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, a bill will be introduced to repeal the act directing the Court of Richmond county to give but Forty Dollars each to the Clerk and Sheriff of said County, for their yearly services.

September 21, 1840. 18-4w

[Pr. adv. $1 50.]

Town Lots at Auction.

ON Tuesday 27th day October at the Town House, one vacant Lot, corner of Hay and Winslow streets, adjoining the Black Smith Shop and opposite to Lutterloh's Store. One Lot on Hay street running back and Fronting on Maiden Lane nearly opposite to the Wagon Yard.

By order of Montgomery Lynch.

Terms at Sale.

WILLKINGS, *Auct'r.*

Oct. 6, 1840. 18-2w.

Notice

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature, for a charter for the Beaver Creek Manufacturing Company.

By HALL & JOHNSON.

Oct. 7, 1840, 18-*tf.*

MARRIED,

In Richmond county, on the 24th ultimo, by John McAlister, Esq., Mr. JOHN H. COLE to Miss SARAH ANN HAILEY, daughter of George Hailey, deceased.

In Richmond county, on Thursday the 1st inst., by James Williams Esqr. Mr. DANIEL STEWART, to Miss FLORA McINIS, youngest daughter of the late Murdoch McInis, deceased.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday morning, SARAH CATHARINE, daughter of the Rev. John Depoe, aged 5 years and 3 months.

Of Asthma, in Marion District, S. C., Sept. 25, Mrs. AYLES McNEILL, aged about 70 years.—She was a good, honest and industrious mother; bore with patience all the trials of this world, and finally, when death approached, she appeared to have no fears, but submitted humbly to the stroke, with the assurance that her troubles would all cease.

[*Communicated.*

In Wilmington, on the 23d inst. GEORGE L. FROST, eldest son of Mr. Charles L. Frost, aged 14 years; On the 27th, CHRISTOPHER WALLACE, Jr. son of Mr. Christopher Wallace, aged 16 years; On the 26th, WILLIAM THOMAS BURCH, youngest son of William F. Burch, aged 2 years and 6 months; On the 25th, JULIA ANN CAMPBELL, daughter of Archibald Campbell, aged 4 years; On the 24th inst., SARAH S. FENNELL, daughter of Owen Fennell, Esq., aged 10 years; and on the same day, Mr. WILLIAM C. JACKSON, aged 43.

At Smithville, on the 26th, Miss OLIVIA EAGLES, in the 17th year of her age—step-daughter of Capt. Winder, U. S. A.

On the 6th inst. at the residence of John Rutland, Lockwood's Folly, Brunswick county, Mrs. HARRIET M. RUTLAND, in the 20th year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 7.

Brandy, peach,		50	Lime,		$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	37	a 42	Lead, bar,	9	a 8½
Bacon,	9	a 10	Mackerel,		none.
Beeswax,		25	Molasses,	33	a 37½
Butter,	15	a 25	Oats,	25	a 30
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	80	
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	6¾	a 7
Cotton,	6¾	a 8¾	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	16	a 22	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	a 25	Sugar, brown,	9½	a 12
Corn.	40	a 50	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	75	
Flour, new	$4¼	a $5½	Sack,	$2⅜	a $2½
Feathers,	35	a 37½	Tallow,	10	
Flaxseed,	90	a $1	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,		4 a 4½
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	
Iron,	3	a 5½	Whiskey,	30	
Lard,	9	a 10	Wool,	15	a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

CHERAW MARKET—Sept. 30.

Bacon 8 to 9½; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 8 to 9½; Corn 50 to 62; Flour 5 50 to 6 00; Feathers 40 to 45; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 40 to 50; Nails, cut, 7½ to 8; Sugar 8 to 12½; Salt, sack, 2 75.

NEW YORK MARKET—Sept. 30.

Flour 4 75 to 5 37. Salt 28. Sugar 7½ to 9½. Corn 58. Beeswax 27 to 28. Coffee 8½ to 11½. Cotton 8 to 10½.

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Full Supply of BOOKS and STATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books; &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.

E. J. HALE.

October 5, 1840.

Misses JANE & J. B. SIMPSON'S

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

SCHOOL will commence on the second Monday (12th) Oct. at Mrs. Brown's (known as the Mumford house) Gillespie Street.

Mrs. Brown (with whom the teachers will reside) can accommodate young ladies with comfortable board at ten dollars per month.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has returned to this place and will be prepared to open the Female Seminary on Monday next, Oct. 12.

G. SPENCER.

Oct. 7, 1840. 18-1w.

Notice.

ON the 13th instant, at Laurel Hill, N. C., the Subscriber lost his POCKET BOOK with its contents, consisting of twenty-five dollars in *Cash*, with several notes and receipts, viz: Two $10 bills on the Cape Fear Bank, (the number not recollected.) the date 1839; one $5 bill on the Bank of Georgetown, S. C., the number and date not recollected; one note on Reuben Norton, for fifty dollars and fifty cents, payable to Daniel L. Gillas, or bearer, dated Oct. 29, 1838, and due 1st March, 1839; one note on James P. Smith, for two dollars and seventy-one cents, dated 20th October, 1838, payable to D. L. Gillas, with above date; sundry receipts from Jas. P. Smith for notes and accounts that were put in his hands for collection; one receipt in John R. Buie's hand writing and placed in his hands for collection at Bennettsville, S. C.; with sundry other notes and receipts not recollected. All persons are forewarned from trading for the said notes or receipts, and those that owe me are forewarned from paying any person but myself.

Any information concerning the same will be thankfully received, and any person delivering the said Pocket Book with its contents will be amply rewarded.

JOHN L. GILLAS.

August 23, 1840. 18-1w

FOR SALE.

A TEAM OF MULES.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

October 6, 1840. 18-tf.

For Sale.

5 BALES heavy unbleached Shirting, suitable for Negroes

50 Casks Lime.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

Oct. 6, 1840. 18-*tf.*

10 HHDS. prime Cuba MOLASSES, just received and for sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Sept. 17, 1840. 16-3w

Received per Cotton Plant Lighter,

50 BAGS PRIME RIO COFEE.

On the River, 47 bags do. do.

For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Opposite Lafayette Hotel.

October 5, 1840.

STOVES AND STOVE PIPE.

THE Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of STOVES and STOVE PIPE, consisting of Cooking, Boiling, and Baking. Also, Franklin six and nine Plate and Box Stoves, suitable for Churches, Manufactories, counting rooms, &c. which he offers for sale very low. Also, a large assortment of Japanned and PLAIN Tin Ware, and Housekeeping articles, at wholesale and retail.

JAMES MARTINE.

October 5, 1840. 18-3w

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

A Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his long tried and faithful customers, and introduce to them the new firm of C. J. & R. M. Orrell, who are determined to limit themselves to a certain number of customers, that have hitherto been prompt in payment, and who shall in future receive prompt attention to their business and interest.

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

For Sale,

200 BUSHELS CORN,
100 do OATS,
1 chest extra fine Hyson Tea.

JOHN HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.

July 15, 1840. 6tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

35 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE.
25 casks Sicily Madeira WINE,
4½ bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL,
4 casks London PORTER, pints & quarts.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 21, 1840. 7tf

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1840. 96-ts

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of the above Property is postponed till the 10th day of November next.

July 21, 1840.

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy.

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,

For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Piano Fortes.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Inquire of the Principal of the Seminary, or of Col. S T. Hawley.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

36tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a arge and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

FRESH FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their usual supplies of SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, French and English Merinos, Circassians, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, English and American Prints, black and colored Silks and Bombazines, Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Rose and Whitney Blankets, Negro ditto, handsome Challys and Muslin-de-Lanes, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Broche Shawls, with almost every variety of DRY GOODS.

—ALSO—

Plain Straw and Florence Bonnets, Hats and Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c., all of which will be offered low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. Those already in arrears need not expect further credit until old claims are liquidated.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

September 9, 1840. 14-8w

To the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Bank at Wilmington:

TAKE NOTICE, that I shall make application for a new Certificate for five Shares of Stock held in your Bank by Frederick Beto, in three months from this date, the original Certificate being lost or mislaid.

JOHN C. BLUM,
Ex'r of Frederick Beto.

August 18, 1840. 14-3m

Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, was dissolved the 24th ult. by mutual consent.

C. J. ORRELL,
D. A. RAY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1840. 14-*tf.*

For Sale.

AN elegant SORREL MARE, 4 years old, broke to the Harness.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

September 1, 1840.

Lco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BOXES fresh Soda CRACKERS,
5 do do Sugar Biscuit,
10 half bbls. Pilot Bread and Crackers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 15, 1840. 2tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery. Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Received per Steam Boat,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
15 hhds. MOLASSES.

In Store,
1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
60 bags Rio COFFEE. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 24, 1840. 12tf

To close Assignment.

ON FRIDAY, November 6th, according to assignment to me made by Wm. S. Latta, bearing date August 31st, 1838, (said property having been under a previous mortgage,) the following Property will be sold:—The Household and Kitchen Furniture of said Latta, and still in his possession. Also, Saturday, Nov. 7th, at the Plantation 4 miles from town, called the Toomer place, the stock of Hogs and Cows thereon; also, one horse. Also, the said Latta's interest and title in and to the said Plantation. Also, the farming utensils thereon.

Terms liberal and made known on the days of sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

September 1, 1840. 13tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

Rio Coffee.

RECEIVED per Henrietta and for sale, 75 bags RIO COFFEE.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Southern Harmony

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS,
Riggs' X Roads, Williamson county, Tenn.
July 4, 1840. } 7tf

Mules, Horses, Wagons and Gear.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr. wishes to sell a good team of 5 young MULES, and a superior Timber Wagon and Gear, for $500. The Mules are six years old the present Spring, of quick action, and very gentle,—capable of performing hard service. Also, 4 good Horses, Timber Wagon and Gear, for $350, and a first rate second hand Salem made Road Wagon, for $75. Also,

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, deliverable next Fall, at 2 cents per foot for the root and main stem, warranted genuine and in good order.

A liberal credit will be given if desired; Note bearing interest at 6 per cent. required. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

May 17, 1840. 98tf

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel,*
Courthouse street.

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Nor. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found th slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Turborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-cow1Y

For Sale,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d to 40d,
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. old Java ditto,
10 hhds. Sugar, assorted,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses,
10 casks Ground Plaster,
5 bbls. Calcined ditto,
25 pieces Hemp Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
10 coils Cordage, 2½ to 4½ inches,
40 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
2 barrels Putty, in bladders,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
20 do. Black Lead, in Oil,
A general assortment of Paint and Paint Brushes,
1 chest Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
3 casks London Porter,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry & Malaga,
6 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand.)
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
2 tons Castings, Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire Dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 23, 1840. 16tf

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

MR. & MRS. SPENCER are now happy to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that they have been successful in securing the able services of Miss M. A. Dickinson, in the Music and French department of the above Seminary. Miss D. has been an able and accomplished teacher for the last three years, in a variety of the ornamental branches, including Music on the Piano, accompanied by the voice, French, Drawing, Ornamental Needle work, &c. As to her competency in Music, we refer to the statement below, of Mr. Brown, Professor and Teacher of Music, New Haven, Con. In French, she is a superior scholar,—speaks it with perfect ease and fluency.

"NEW HAVEN, Aug. 31, 1840.

"*Dear Sir:* In reply to your note of this date, I have to say, that I have been acquainted with Miss Mary Ann Dickinson for the last three years. She has taught music in this city, during that time, to the *universal acceptance* and *satisfaction* (so far as I have heard) of her numerous pupils. I consider her to be a lady of good mind, apt to teach, urbane in her manners, and well acquainted with music, particularly with the Piano Forte. I am happy to hear that you have succeeded in securing the able services of Miss Dickinson, and hope and believe that she will prove a valuable acquisition to your Seminary.

"Accept, dear sir, &c.,

"ALLING BROWN,
"*Prof. and Teacher of Music, New Haven, Ct.*"

As to the English Department, we shall furnish a *thorough and complete* course of instruction, from the elementary lessons of childhood to the higher branches of Literature and Science adapted to the mature scholar. Well aware of his responsibility for the successful improvement of each pupil, the Principal will take every class in this Department, to the utmost possible extent, under his *direct and personal care.* In addition to the use of Globes and illustrations heretofore used, there will be connected with the Seminary this year a competent set of apparatus, comprising the whole set invented by Mr. Holbrook, of Boston, together with extensive additions, by means of which we shall elucidate the principles of Arithmetic, Geography, Geometry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. For the satisfaction of parents and friends, a weekly report of the recitations and deportment of pupils will be made out and sent to them; and as this is regarded as a very important stimulus to effort, we hope parents and friends will take a particular interest in them. The same building will be used for the School as heretofore, and the same arrangements are made for boarding.

G. SPENCER, *Principal.*

September 5, 1840. 14tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13*tf*

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial,* for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

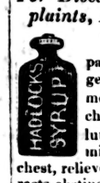
☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and unbashfulness, are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine,* but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Inapient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.